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Notwithstanding his duties as a teacher, he found time during his life at Clinton for a great amount of astronomical observation. His principal work was that of determining the places of faint stars, with a view to the preparation of an extensive series of charts, part of which he published at his own expense in 1882. In the course of these observations he discovered many new variable stars and forty-eight new asteroids. He also made a long series of observations of solar spots. In 1874 he was chief of the expedition sent by the United States government to observe the transit of Venus. In 1876 he was chosen a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

His studies of the ancient catalogues of stars, such as that of Ptolemy, were extensive and profound, and part of his published work relates to these and similar subjects. His frequent journeys to Europe maintained his acquaintance with his professional colleagues of Germany and other countries, among whom he was always cordially welcomed. While the combative temperament which had formerly made him a soldier in the cause of Sicilian independence occasionally led him into controversies with regard to the extent of his personal rights, he made many friends, by whom he was greatly beloved.

FOREIGN HONORARY MEMBERS.

CHARLES JOHN MAXIMOWICZ.

RUSSIA has been fruitful during the last seventy years in botanists of more than ordinary ability, as is shown by the mention from among them of such names as Besser, Bongard, Bunge and the Fischers, Herder, Ledebour, Maximowicz, Meyer and Regel, Ruprecht, Trautvetter, and Trinius, all well known to the botanical world. Of these this Academy has numbered among its Foreign Honorary Members only the subject of the present notice, C. J. Maximowicz, who was elected on October 10, 1888, and died on the 16th of February last.

Maximowicz was born on November 23, 1827, in the town of Toulá in Central Russia, though most of his boyhood was spent in St. Petersburg. In 1844 he entered the University at Dorpat, where Dr. Bunge was then Professor of Botany, and upon gradu-

ation he received the appointment of Director's Assistant at the Dorpat Botanic Garden, whence he was removed in 1852 to the curatorship of the Imperial Botanic Garden in St. Petersburg. The next year he was commissioned as botanist and collector for the Garden to accompany the frigate *Diana* upon an expedition around the world, but the voyage was interrupted by the breaking out of the war with France and England, and Maximowicz left the ship upon reaching the Russian colony that had been recently established near the mouth of the Amur on the coast of Mandshuria. He here devoted himself to a botanical exploration of the then little known region bordering the Amur River, which he carried on assiduously under many difficulties for over two years, returning to St. Petersburg through Siberia in 1857. The critical study of his collections, and of such other material as had been received from the same territory, occupied him for two years longer, the results being embodied in his *Primitiæ Floræ Amurensis*. In this elaborate work he gave not only a detailed account of the plants, but a general view of the physical and botanical features of the country, the distribution of trees, and a comparison of the flora with others most nearly related to it. In acknowledgment of its scientific merits, he was awarded the Demidoff prize of five thousand roubles banco. He was now again sent to Eastern Asia to continue his botanical researches, and for four years travelled through Mandshuria, reaching the frontiers of Korea, and through the Japanese islands of Jesso, Nipon, and Kiusiu, returning to Europe in 1864.

From this time till the end of his life his main purpose was the preparation of a Flora of Japan and Eastern Asia. As Chief Botanist and Curator of the Herbarium at the Imperial Botanic Garden, and, after the death of Ruprecht, as Director of the Museum and Herbarium of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, he was burdened with official duties which continually interrupted and delayed the carrying out of this design, but it was never given up. Many contributions were published, chiefly in the Memoirs and Bulletins of the Imperial Academy, which were more or less directly related to this work, and which are often of interest to American botanists on account of the close relationship of the East Asiatic and the North American floras, and the consequent necessity of his taking into consideration American as well as Asiatic forms. Among these contributions may be noted revisions of the Asiatic *Rhamnæ* (1866), *Hydrangææ* (1867), and *Rhododendrææ*

(1870), of the genus *Lespedeza* (1873), of the *Spiræaceæ* (1879), and of *Coriaria*, *Ilex*, etc. (1881); also a series of twenty papers entitled *Diagnoses Plantarum Novarum Japoniæ et Mandshuriæ* (1866–1876), and another series entitled *Diagnoses Plantarum Novarum Asiaticarum* (1877–1890). In 1873 he visited Finland and Sweden, especially to consult the herbarium of Thunberg at Upsal, and most of the summer of 1875 was spent in a visit to Scotland, Kew, Paris, and Germany. At about this time he was also expending much critical labor upon Japanese plants in aid of Franchet and Savatier in the preparation of their *Enumeratio Plantarum Japonicarum*, which owes its value very largely to this co-operation.

The last ten years of his life were occupied chiefly in the study of large and important collections from the previously almost inaccessible regions of Central Asia, especially those of Przewalski and Potanin from Tangout (Northern Tibet) and Mongolia, and in the elaboration of an extended report which was to be illustrated with a hundred or more finely engraved plates. Much of this was completed and ready for the press, but only the first parts are as yet published. The general results, as showing the characteristics of the flora of the region, were ably summarized by him in a paper read before the Botanical and Horticultural Congress held at St. Petersburg in 1884. To the great loss of botanical science he was cut off most unexpectedly in the midst of his labors, dying on February 16, 1891, of an attack of influenza, after a short illness.

The work of Maximowicz, as a botanist, is remarkable throughout for its extreme thoroughness and most scrupulous exactness in all its details, for good judgment and a purely scientific spirit, and he must always rank as a high authority in the department to which he devoted himself. As a man he was most estimable, of noble and spotless character, a scholar of high culture, and a most courteous and genial correspondent.

KARL WILHELM VON NAEGELI.

KARL WILHELM VON NAEGELI was born on March 27, 1817, at Kilchberg, near Zurich, and died at Munich, May 10, 1891. His education, begun in a private school at Zurich, was continued in the Gymnasium of that city until he entered the University of Zurich, where he received his doctor's degree in 1840. He had at first intended to study medicine, but his taste for natural science